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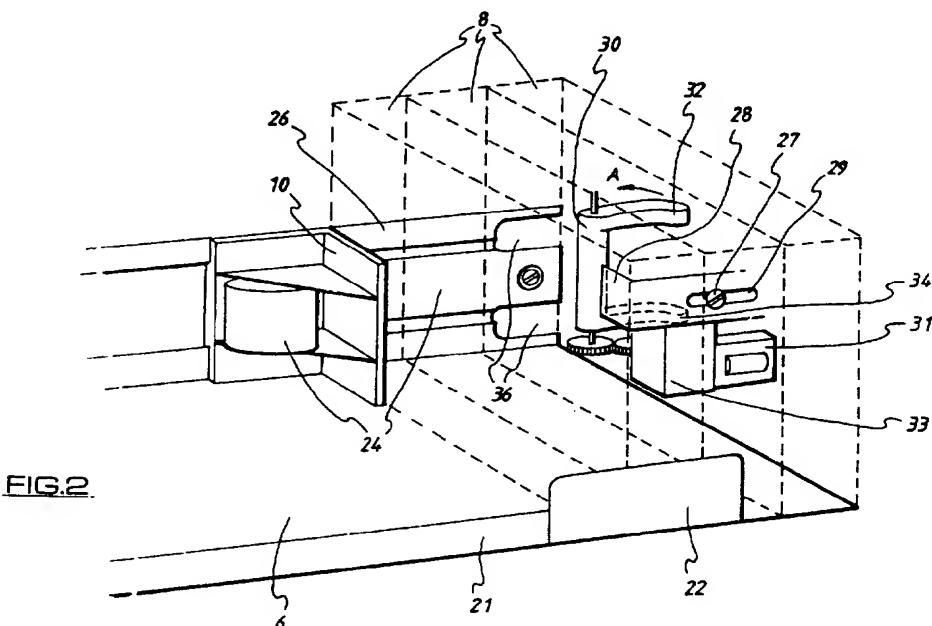
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GB 1110719 A

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## (54) Dispensing mechanism

(57) A vending machine comprises a plurality of horizontal supports 6 mounted within a housing. Each support is adapted to carry a horizontally disposed stack of items 8 to be dispensed one by one, and has a sliding block 10 for urging a respective stack against an abutment 28 at one end thereof. A guide (21, 22) is provided on each support 6 for retaining all but the next-to-be-dispensed item in line with the stack. Also, each support 6 has a paddle 30 for rotating and engaging the next-to-be-dispensed item, and pushing it out of line with the rest of the stack past the abutment (28) so that it falls off the support 6 to a common dispensing channel. The supports 6 may be individually height adjustable.



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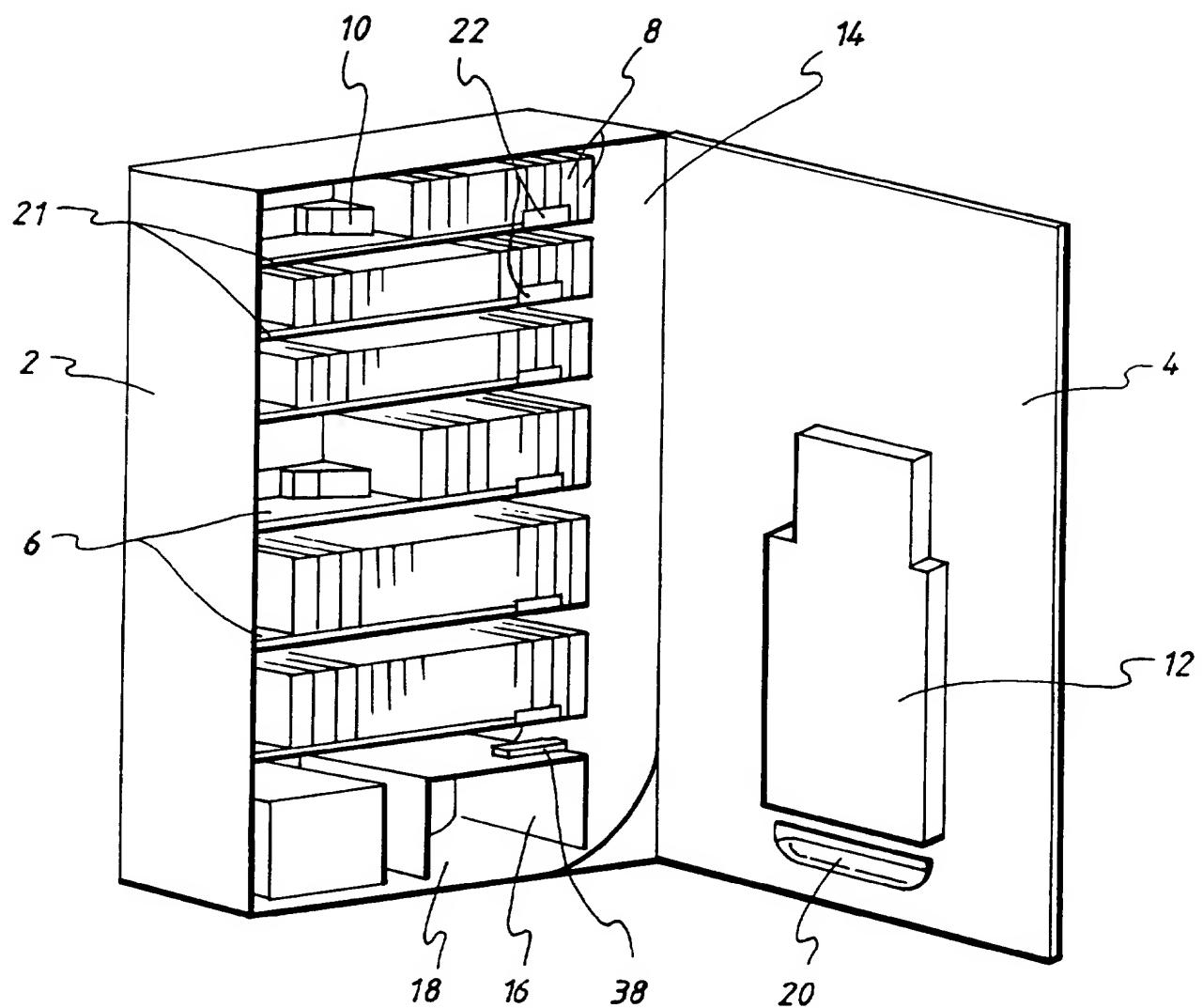


FIG.1.

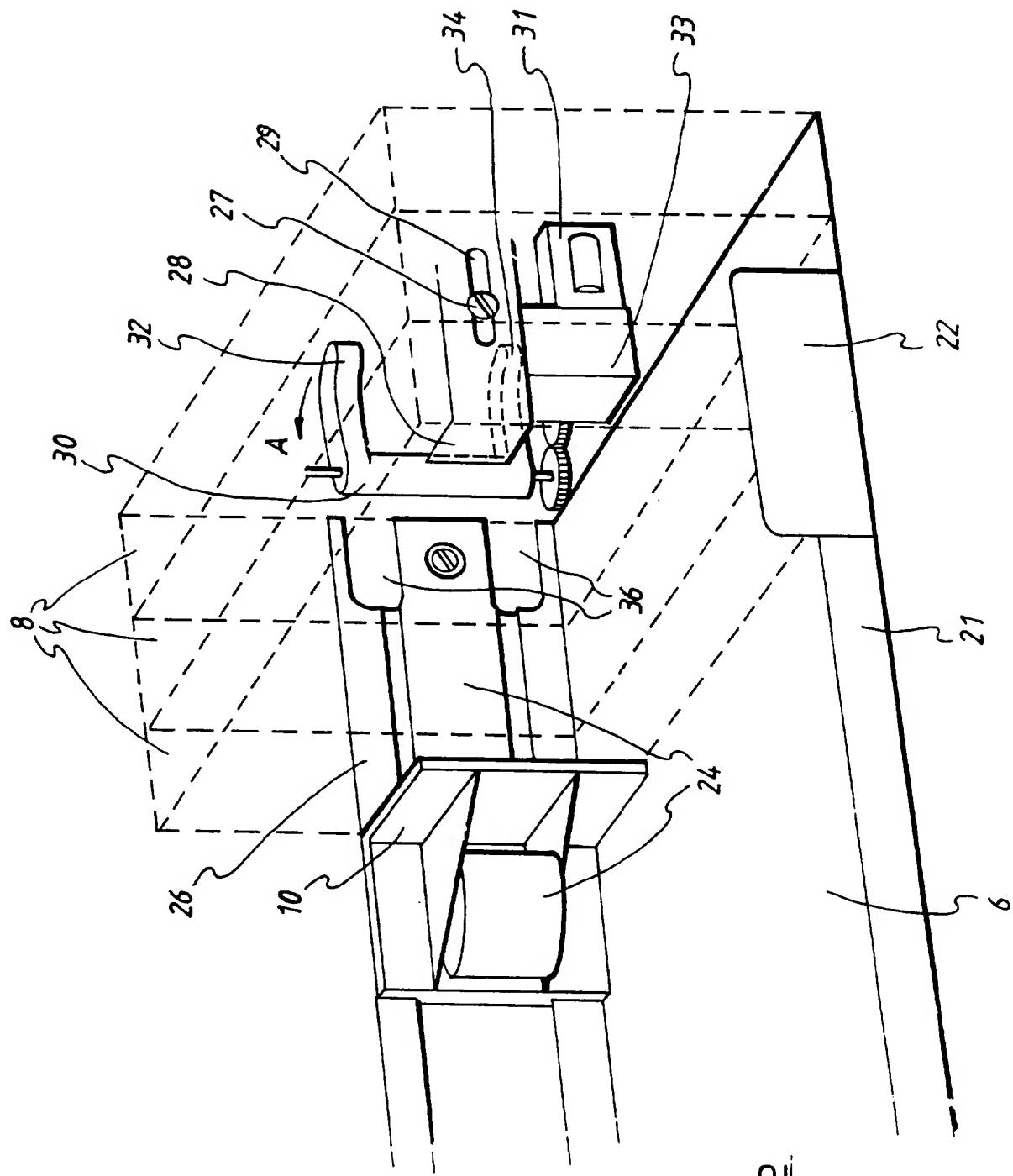
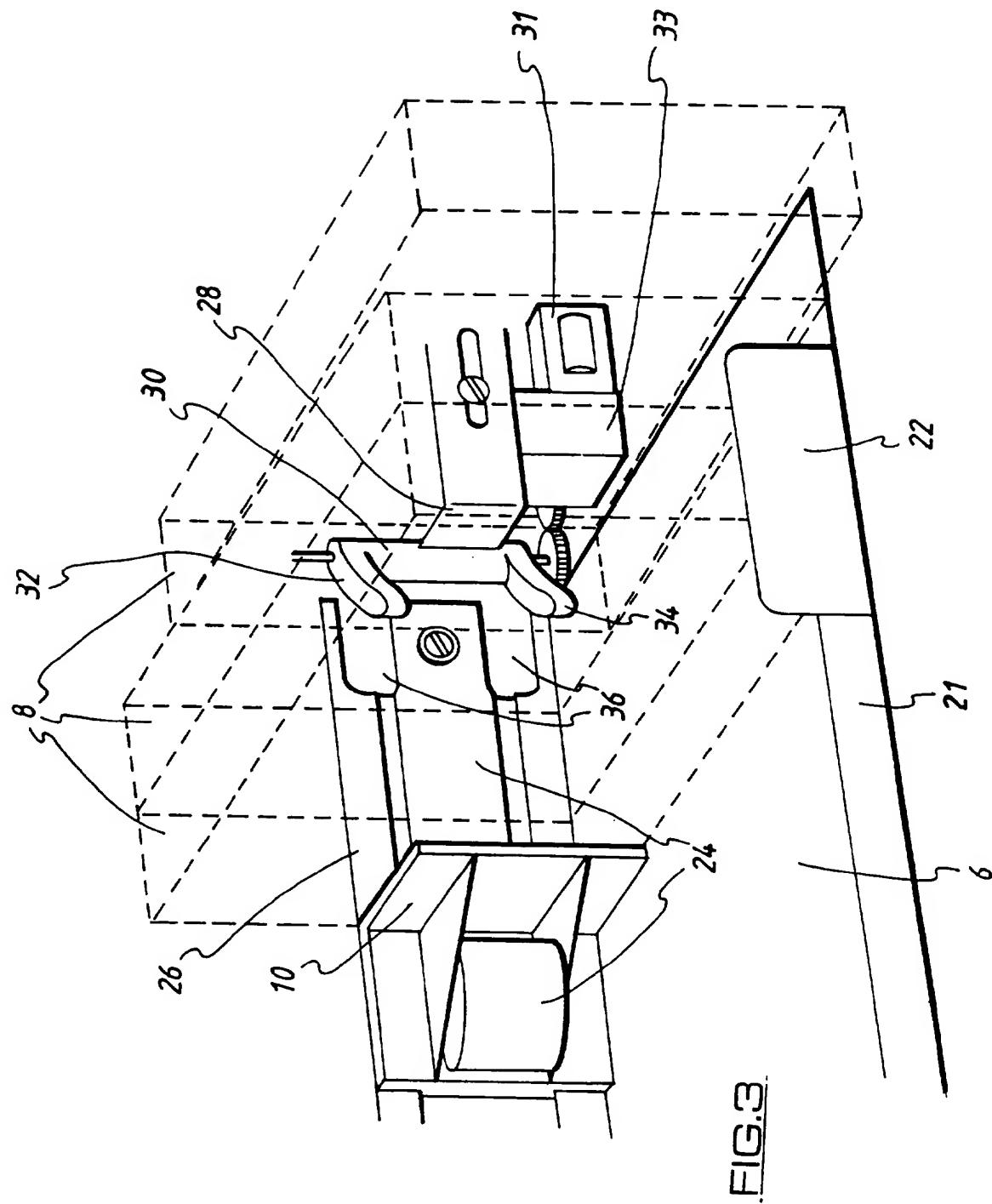


FIG.2.

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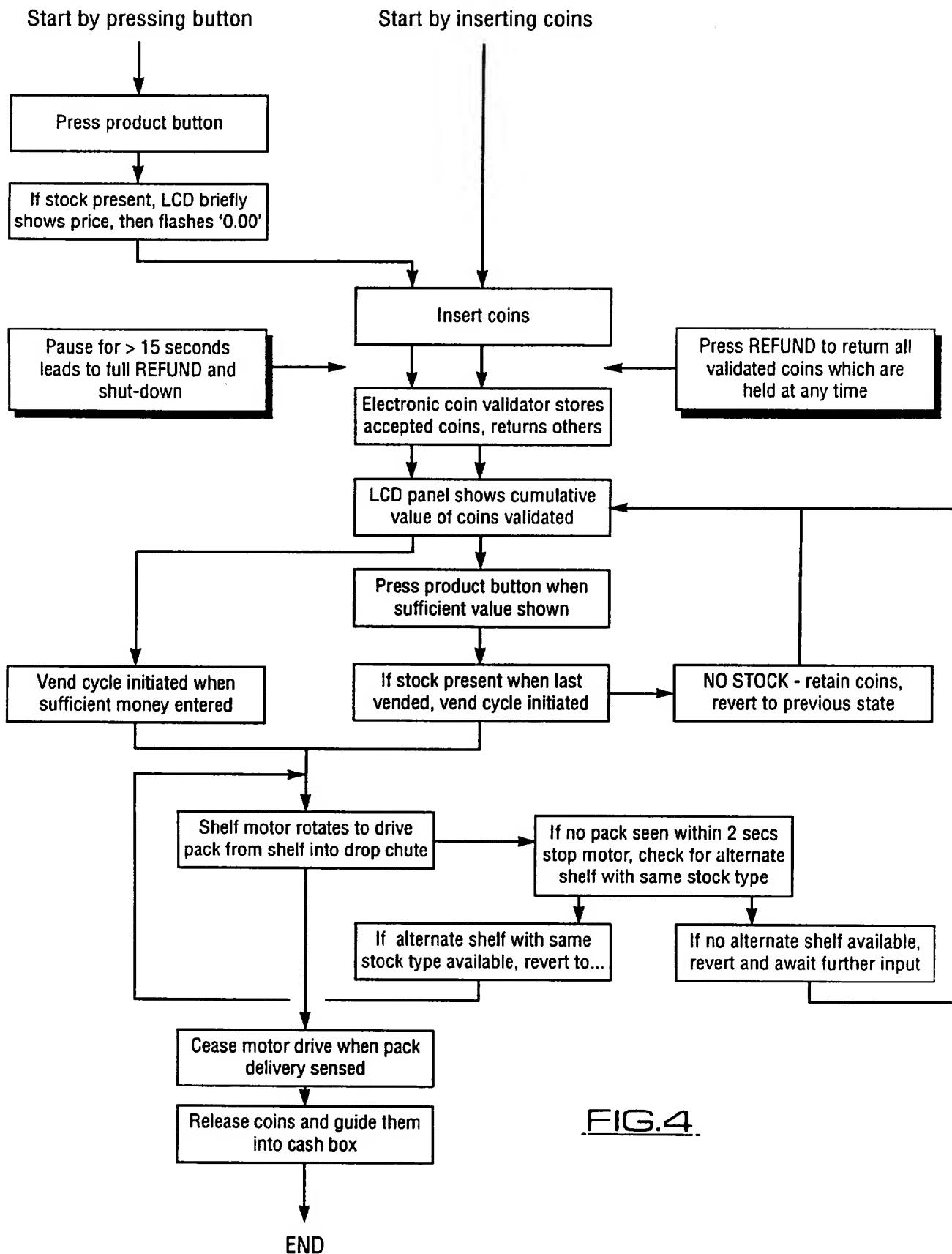


FIG.4.

VENDING MACHINE

This invention relates to a vending machine, and more particularly to a vending machine of the type typically required for occasional use, such as are used to dispense packets of items such as condoms or sanitary towels:

The type of vending machine at which the invention is directed is often located in remote areas where there may be no ready access to a mains electricity supply. A machine which is electrically operated, as opposed to a mechanical configuration, therefore requires a battery. Accordingly, the power consumption of the machine should be minimised.

The machines may also be required to offer a wide range of products whilst occupying a limited volume as they are often situated in areas where space is restricted.

Packets are commonly held in such vending machines in a few vertical stacks. When the machine is operated the lowermost packet in a stack is pulled out from the pile and dispensed to the user. The packets remaining in the stack then fall under gravity to occupy the space left by the dispensed packet. However, the weight of the stack means that the packet at the base thereof may be damaged and a considerable force is necessary to remove it when the stack is substantially full. Accordingly, a significant amount of energy is used to provide the requisite force. Also if a machine is to offer several different products, the width of the machine becomes substantial.

The present invention provides a vending machine comprising a housing, control and money handling means for receiving cash

or tokens and initiating the release of a selected item, and a plurality of substantially horizontal supports mounted within the housing, each adapted to carry a horizontally disposed stack of items to be dispensed one by one, and having means for urging a 5 respective stack against an abutment at one end thereof, which end is adjacent a channel down which a dispensed item falls and which leads to an outlet of the machine, guide means for retaining all but the next-to-be-dispensed item in line with the stack, and a paddle capable of rotating through a position where 10 it engages the next-to-be-dispensed item, and pushing it out of line with the rest of the stack past the abutment so that it falls into the channel.

Preferably a detector is provided in the channel below the lowermost support to sense whether an item has been dispensed and 15 initiate stopping rotation of the paddle.

As a substantial force is not required to retain the items aligned in a horizontal stack, the force applied by the paddle to the end packet does not need to be large to push it out of line with the rest of the stack. The use of a rotary 20 arrangement, which is disposed on each shelf, also minimises the energy used in each vending operation.

An embodiment of the invention will now be described by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein:

25 Figure 1 is a perspective view of a vending machine according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a dispensing mechanism for adoption in the vending machine of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the dispensing mechanism of Figure 2, showing an intermediate position in the dispensing operation;

Figure 4 is a flow chart representing a method of operation  
5 of the vending machine of Figure 1.

The vending machine illustrated in Figure 1 comprises a housing 2 with a door 4. The door can be securely locked to the body of the housing. The machine contains several horizontal supports or shelves 6. The products 8 are biased towards the  
10 right hand side of the machine (in the orientation shown in the Figure) by sliding blocks 10. An electronic coin handling and control unit 12 is disposed on the inner surface of the door 4. The location of a shallow unit in this position maximises the volume available in the housing 2 for holding products.

15 The unit 12 can be entirely conventional and so will not be described here in detail. Inserted coins are checked for validity and value. Accepted coins are retained and their accumulated value stored, whilst invalid coins are returned to the user. Once sufficient value has accumulated, the unit 12  
20 will allow the dispensation of a product to be initiated.

The user makes a selection via the unit 12, and if available, a corresponding product 8 is released from the right hand end of the appropriate shelf 6 by a dispensing mechanism (described below). The product then falls down a vertical  
25 channel 14, past a tamper prevention flap 16 into a chamber 18. It may then be removed by the user through an aperture in the door 4 after pushing back the flap 20. The flaps 16 and 20 are arranged so that when the flap 20 is pushed back, it is not

possible to reach past the flap 16. The shelves 6 are mounted within the housing 2 in such a manner that their height may be adjusted in small increments so that a wide range of packets can be accommodated. It also allows a number of shelves to be 5 adjusted to hold the same product, or each hold a different sized packet, for example. Packets are arranged on the shelves with their shortest dimension along the line of the shelf to maximise the number of packets that may be stored on each shelf.

An upstanding lip 21 is provided along the front edge of 10 each shelf to align the products. Its position across the shelf may also be adjusted to accommodate different sizes of packet.

In addition, an upstanding tab 22 is provided at the end of each lip 21 near the right hand end of the shelf. Its location along the shelf relative to the lip is adjustable according to 15 the width of the packets, so that only the end packet is able to move outwardly from the back wall of the housing. In other words, only a single packet can be dispensed at a time from a shelf because the others are held by the lip 21 and tab 22.

If small packets are to be dispensed, the shelves may be 20 configured to hold two parallel rows of packets, one behind the other, which can be released into the channel 14 under the control of the unit 12.

The number of types of product that the machine could handle, may be substantially increased by providing the vertical 25 channel 14 centrally within the housing 2. Thus products may be dispensed into the channel from either side.

An embodiment of a dispensing mechanism in accordance with the invention is shown in Figure 2. Such a mechanism is disposed

at one end of each shelf in the vending machine. Three packets 8 are represented by dashed lines in the Figure.

In the illustrated orientation of the arrangement, the block 10 is urged from left to right by a known constant force spring 24. The block is slidably mounted against the bracket 16 by means of a "dovetail" type engagement. It is able to move smoothly along the bracket whilst accurately held with its pushing surface perpendicular to the direction of sliding.

An abutment 28 is disposed at the right hand edge of the shelf 6. Thus the packets 8 are urged with a constant pressure against the abutment by the block 10, and are confined in a horizontal stack therebetween. The surface provided by the abutment for engaging the end packet of the stack is flat to ensure that the end packet is held in alignment with the rest of the stack, even though it does not contact the lip 21 or the tab 22. The longitudinal position of the abutment with respect to the shelf is adjustable by temporarily loosening a screw 27, which passes through a slot 29 in the abutment. Its position may be adjusted, together with that of the tab 22 to ensure only a single packet is dispensed at a time.

A paddle assembly 30 is rotatably mounted adjacent to the end of the shelf 6. It is driven, under the control of the unit 12, by an electric motor 31 via a reduction gear box 33. The paddle configuration shown in Figure 2 has two fingers 32 and 34 (dotted) which pass through the slots 36 in the bracket 26, and above and below the abutment 28, respectively, when the paddle is rotated in the direction of arrow A. A product is dispensed from the shelf by rotating the paddle through one complete turn

in this direction, and an intermediate position is shown in Figure 3.

After the fingers 32 and 34 pass through the slots 36, they engage the rear surface of the packet at the end of the shelf, 5 and then push it forwards, away from the bracket 26. As the paddle 30 continues to rotate, it pushes the packet past the abutment 28. The horizontal stack can then advance along the shelf, pushing the end pack over the right hand edge of the shelf. It then falls down the vertical channel 14 as discussed 10 above.

The products likely to be dispensed from this machine are light and supplied in rigid packets. Therefore, the tension in the spring 24 need not be great to retain the packets on the shelf, and as a consequence of these factors, the power required 15 by the paddle is not large. The upper surfaces of the shelves are preferably designed to be smooth and to minimise any friction with the products. In addition to minimising the energy consumption of the dispensing mechanism, these considerations also reduce the likelihood of any products being damaged.

20 Although the paddle is shown with two fingers 32 and 34 in Figure 2, other configurations may be adopted as appropriate. The fingers are illustrated as being slightly curved and this shape has been found to be advantageous and to dispense the packets in a predictable manner.

25 The control unit 12 selects which motor 31 is to be activated, according to the product requested by the user. The paddle 30 then rotates, pushing a packet off the shelf 6 into the channel 14. A detector 38 (see Figure 1) is provided near the

foot of the channel 14, below the lowermost shelf, to sense when a packet passes through the channel. When the detector senses that a packet has been dispensed, it initiates the stopping of the active motor. It is preferable for the paddle to return to its initial position, as shown in Figure 2, for example. The packets take different times to fall from different shelves to the height of the detector. The paddle may therefore be rotated to its original position by operating the motor for a predetermined time following the detection of a packet, taking into account the time taken for the packet to fall from a given shelf.

If a packet is not sensed by the detector after a certain period of motor operation, two seconds for example, then this indicates that the particular shelf is empty. Accordingly, if another shelf holds a stack of the same product, the unit 12 activates the corresponding motor. Otherwise, the unit awaits further input from the user, such as a refund request, further cash or selection of another product. If there is no input after a predetermined time, say fifteen seconds, then the user's cash is automatically refunded.

An important advantage of this arrangement is that the overall control can be relatively simple. Thus it does not have to sense directly whether there is stock available. It does this directly by waiting to see if an item is dispensed down the channel. Also the functioning of the paddles does not have to be highly accurate; it is sufficient for them to make at least one approximately complete revolution.

Figure 4 is a flow chart representing a preferred sequence

of operation of a dispensing machine of the invention. The use of an electronic control unit allows such a sequence to be readily altered as appropriate, whilst also requiring minimal power in operation.

**CLAIMS:**

1. A vending machine comprising a housing, control and money handling means for receiving cash or tokens and initiating the release of a selected item, and a plurality of substantially horizontal supports mounted within the housing, each adapted to carry a horizontally disposed stack of items to be dispensed one by one, and having means for urging a respective stack against an abutment at one end thereof, which end is adjacent a channel down which a dispensed item falls and which leads to an outlet of the machine, guide means for retaining all but the next-to-be-dispensed item in line with the stack, and a paddle capable of rotating through a position where it engages the next-to-be-dispensed item, and pushing it out of line with the rest of the stack past the abutment so that it falls into the channel.
2. A machine according to Claim 1 in which each paddle is driven by an electric motor.
3. A machine according to Claim 1 or Claim 2 which is battery-powered.
4. A machine according to any preceding claim in which a portion of the channel extends upright adjacent one side wall of the housing.
5. A machine according to any preceding claim in which a detector is provided in the channel below the lowermost support to sense whether an item has been dispensed and initiate stopping rotation of the paddle.
6. A machine according to any preceding claim in which the heights of the supports relative to the housing are adjustable.
7. A machine according to any preceding claim in which the

rotation of a paddle is stopped after a predetermined delay following the sensing of a dispensed item by the detector.

8. A machine according to any preceding claim in which the urging means comprises a constant force spring.

5 9. A machine substantially as described herein with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Patents Act 1977	//	Application number GB 9506697.3
Examiner's report to the Comptroller under Section 17		
(The Search report)		
<b>Relevant Technical Fields</b>		
(i) UK Cl (Ed.N) B8U (UEB, UHE, UK)		Search Examiner R D CAVILL
(ii) Int Cl (Ed.6) A47F 1/00, 1/02; G07F 11/00, /02, /38, /40, /42		Date of completion of Search 17 MAY 1995
<b>Databases (see below)</b>		
(i) UK Patent Office collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications.		Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of Claims :-
(ii) ONLINE: WPI		1 TO 9

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Category	Identity of document and relevant passages			Relevant to claim(s)
X	GB 1110719	(FINANCIERE LUXEMBOURGEOISE) see whole document		1 to 4

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